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The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and
diabolical crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, du-
ties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-
ral method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. iii. 16-17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXII.

[THE PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH, CONTINUED.]

[Continued.]

In the subsequent portions of the prophecy of Jeremiah,
the same tone is maintained.

"O house of David, thus saith the Lord, Execute judg-
ment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of
the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and
burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your
doings." Chap. xxii. 12.

"Execute judgment"—i.e. administer justice "In the morn-
ing"—i.e. now, early, timely, without delay.

"Deliver" (i.e.) set at liberty—emancipate.

"Out of the hand of the oppressor." Take the oppressed
out from under his control. Do not dream of 'good treat-
ment' under irresponsible, unlimited power. Whatever the
form of the oppression may be, take the victim out from
under "the hand" of the despot, no matter how humane and
pious he may be considered. If the form of the oppression
be that of modern slavery, then take the enslaved "out of
the hand" of the slaveholder. *Let there be no slaveholding.*
The strict letter and the living spirit of the text can require
nothing short of this. The words were penned in prima-
ry and direct reference to forms of oppression far lighter
than chattel slavery. Even there, in Judah and Jerusalem,
where such oppressions had never been heard of, the oppres-
sed was to be taken "out of the hand"—out from the
control, out from under the authority of the oppressor.
How much more necessary must the direction be, under a
system of usages like ours! Here, as elsewhere—here, as
in the picture of those who cry "peace, peace" and heal the
wound "slightly"—the prophecy seems evidently shaped with
a view to its prospective application, to times and circum-
stances beyond those of Judah and Jerusalem.

"Lest my fury" &c., &c. The judgments of God are de-
nounced against the nation, the people, and the rulers, that
will not "deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppres-
sor." No substitute will be accepted instead of this deliv-
erance. It may be well to prevent, if possible, the spread
of such oppressions into new provinces. But that will not
answer instead of "delivering" the oppressed "out of the
hand of the oppressor," in the heart of the nation, where
the oppression is now witnessed. The command is to "de-

liver" the spoiled—not to limit, or to localize the abomina-
tion, not to ameliorate or to mitigate the burden, but to re-
move it.

In the next chapter, we have the following.

"Hear the word of the Lord, O King of Judah, that sit-
test upon the throne of David, thou, and thy servants, and
thy people, that enter in, by these gates. Thus saith the
Lord, execute ye judgment, and righteousness, and deliver
the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor; and do no
wrong, do no violence to the STRANGER, the fatherless, nor
the widow, neither shed innocent blood, in this place. For
if ye do this thing indeed, then shall there enter in, by the
gates of the house. Kings sitting upon the throne of Da-
vid, riding in chariots, and on horses, he, and his servants,
and his people. But if ye will not hear these words, I
swear by myself, saith the Lord, that this house shall be-
come a desolation." (Chap. xxii. 2. 5.)

The reader will have learned, by this time, the fallacy
of the pretense that God delivered the children of Israel
out of Egypt and overthrew Pharaoh and his hosts, merely
because the Israelites were his chosen people and because
their oppressors were polytheists, and that therefore, op-
pressive nations who are not polytheists may not be re-
proved, so long as they merely oppress "strangers." We
find ourselves in the midst of the sharpest reproofs and
threatenings against this same "chosen people," their rul-
ers and priests, for the oppression of "strangers."

In the same Chapter we read farther,

"Wo unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness,
and his chambers by wrong, that useth his neighbors service
without wages, and giveth him not for his work: that
saith, I will build me a wide house, and large chambers,
and cutteth him out windows, and it is cieled with cedar,
and painted with vermilion. Shall thou reign, because
thou closest thyself in cedar? Did not thy father eat and
drink, and do judgment and justice, and then it was well
with him? He judged the cause of the poor and needy;
then was it well with him. Was not this to know me?
saith the Lord. But thine eyes and thine heart are not but
for thy covetousness, and for to shed innocent blood, and for
oppression, and for violence, to do it. Therefore, thus
saith the Lord, concerning Jeboiakin, the son of Josiah,
king of Judah; they shall not lament for him, saying, Ah!
my brother! or ah! sister! They shall not lament for
him, saying, Ah! Lord! or ah! his glory! He shall be
buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast out of the
gates of Jerusalem."—Chap. (xxii. 13-19.)

This language expresses the utter loathing, aversion, and
indignation with which God regards oppressors, especially
oppressive rulers. The false prophets and servile priests
who, doubtless, clustered round their monarch, and flat-
tered him, were probably forward to remind the people of
the dignity of his high station, as king of Judah, the son
and successor of the good king Josiah. They may have
taught them the duty of regarding his unrighteous decrees
as valid laws, binding upon them during his good pleasure,
and not to be disobeyed, but by incurring the guilt of re-
bellion, and the just penalty of the law for resisting the
ordinance of God. But this divine message by the prophet
was directly calculated to produce a diametrically opposite
effect. Those who heeded it, would be warned against as-
sisting in the execution of his oppressive mandates. So far
from regarding them as ordinances of God, they would re-
gard them as acts of rebellion against him, and would be-
ware of participating in that rebellion. So far from rever-
encing his person as a vice-gerent of God, they would be
led to regard him in the same light in which God so mani-
festly regarded him—unfit for the honors of a civil ruler,
while living, and for the customary lamentations for the
loss of a good ruler, after his decease. Had the people
heeded the messages of Jeremiah, their nation might have
escaped the fate of their wicked monarch. But by reject-
ing them, and yielding to the guidance of their false pro-
phets, they were implicated in his guilt, and overthrown in
his destruction.

Here is a lesson for all peoples of all nations, whose civil
rulers favor oppression, and whose religious teachers, so
far from delivering the message of Jeremiah, prostitute
their priestly position and religious influence to the support
of the iniquities which their professions and the scriptures
of truth bind them to rebuke. *Judah was overthrown be-
cause the people listened to such teachers. And this nation
must share the same fate, if her people listen to such.* God
will not change, nor relinquish, nor hold in abeyance the
principles of his moral and Providential Government over
the nations, in order to accomodate our politicians, to hu-
mor our prejudices against our wronged brethren, to bolster
up our national pride: nor to "preserve our glorious Union," and the pretended "compromises" of our abused and
outraged Constitution:—no, nor even to "preserve the
peace of the church," the prosperity of the Tract Society,
the Sunday School Union, and the American Board. His
infinite resources are fully equal to the task of governing
the Nations, of preserving His church, and of evangelizing
the World, without these; but nor without vindicating, at
all hazards and sacrifices, his own honor, his own character,
his own rectitude, in the exercise of his own benevolence,
mercy, and justice, in his promised deliverance of the op-
pressed, and in the consequent destruction, if need be, of
oppressors and their parasites. Be it so that he built up
this nation and its civil and religious institutions, as he did
those of Judah and Jerusalem, what then? Shall we infer,
as some do, that he will preserve them, or that he desires to
have them preserved, whether they promote their appro-
priate ends, or no? That he desires to have them pre-
served, by hushing up agitation against the sin of oppres-
sion, crying "Peace! Peace!" Should we not rather infer,
that, unless those who administer those institutions "exe-
cute justice" or at least endeavor to do so, and use their
civil and religious institutions for that purpose, God will do
to them as he did to his place at Shiloh, and to his temple
and the throne of David at Jerusalem? Are our institu-
tions, our Government, our churches, our Tract Society,
our Sunday School Union, our Missionary Board, more sa-
cred in his eyes, or more necessary to his operations, than
those? Is it not possible for God who, (as we are often re-
minded) enabled his people to establish these associations,
a few years ago, able also to raise up and assist those who
will establish others, in their stead? Or, can he not man-
age to operate without them, as he did, for so many ages
before anything of the kind was devised? Is he reduced
to the necessity of keeping them up, just as they are, and
must he needs enter into a compromise with them, and give
up his accustomed manifestations of mercy and justice, in
his deliverance of the oppressed, and in his rebuke of op-
pressors, in order to have their help in "converting the
world"—a conversion, too, without calling oppressors to re-
pentance for their "peculiar" sin, nor delivering the world
from oppression? Is "the Holy One of Israel" to be thus
brought into a conspiracy against the objects and ends of
his own moral government, in order to preserve such means
of promoting them?

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR-SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.

NUMBER ONE.

We group together, without much regard to the order of
time, yet commencing with the fall of Fort Sumter, April
13, a series of extracts taken from our exchange papers,
showing the great change of sentiment now in progress.

1. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the old "war horse" of the
pro-slavery Democracy of the Empire State, made a speech
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 22d of April, the chief
points of which, says the *Tribune*, are embodied in the fol-
lowing sketch; although it does not reproduce the force and

eloquence of Mr. Dickinson's language. He said that his hearers would bear him witness that he had long endeavored to stay the storm that had now arisen, and to bring about some peaceful settlement of affairs. But now the South, first by seceding, and second by firing on the old flag, had closed the door of reconciliation. He would have no half-way measures nor compromises. Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. *It may ruin this generation, but we owe it to the next that they should have no such troubles as we have had. He would strike now, in our might, and if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth. He knew they would have civil war, and what was far worse, servile: and he would make the prophecy that by the time this matter was settled, the peculiar institution of the South would be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us.*

The above report first appeared in the *World*.

Though Mr. Dickinson afterward made some ambiguous explanation of his meaning in the above speech, yet the fact that, in substance, he uttered the above, is affirmed by those who heard him.

2. The time for defensive warfare has passed, and the time for aggressive action has come. The strongest defense is counter attack. Carry the war literally into Africa, by marching upon Virginia. Liberate the Africans if need be, to crush out this most unnatural rebellion.—*Speech of W. J. A. Fuller at the Union Square meeting.*

3. The Syracuse, N. Y., Standard, gave extracts of speeches of Mr Colvin of the Albany district, and of Senator Spinola, (Democrat) at the great Union meeting in Union Square. Mr. Spinola said :

This war may be a long one, but it is to be a victorious one to you. Some men ask, "Can we coerce them back into the Union?" I don't say we can, but we can conquer them; and when we do so, every dollar of property in those States shall be confiscated for the benefit of the great Northern army. Those fine plantations shall belong to the Northern soldier, and with Northern men we shall repeople those States. This may be bold talk but it is true, and it is certain to take place.

Mr. Colvin said :

4. "The Senator from the 3d, (Mr. Spinola) has alluded to the crisis that now exists in our beloved country, as of a fearful moment. A terrible one, I admit—a trying one, I admit. It is a dark hour, and yet, through the whole of it, methinks I see daylight. In the dark cloud, methinks I see the sun still shining. The unanimity of the public sentiment of the people of this State, of this Confederacy, who do not secede and who do not believe in the doctrine of secession, will yet bring this great country out of this conflict—and we say more sir, it will bring it out FREE, FREE sir, in every sense of the word! And when that day shall come, sir, as come in my judgment it will, the greatest progress will have been made in human advancement. When that day shall come, the thrones of old Europe will tremble to their foundations. Despotism, sir, will quail. Republican institutions, sir, will take their place in a triumphant march over the earth. The true spirit of Christianity will be advanced, and man will be prepared for the millennial glories of our Lord."

On the occasion of publishing these extracts, and in connection with them, the Syracuse Standard, said,

Slavery, always an outlaw in the eye of high Heaven, has become an outlaw in avowed attitude and legal fact. The supposition obligation even is cancelled, and the free States now at full liberty, as they have always been sacredly, are bound to abolish the atrocity, and bid the slave go out free.

5. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, of Patterson, N. J., in a published sermon, said :

Ours now is a war to defend the life of our nationality, the sacredness of our Constitution, the permanence of our Union, and the being of our government. Nay, more than this; we will not deny it, we cannot hide it, we are pressed into it: ours is a war of universal freedom, freedom for every race, and for all the world—a war to beat back and overthrow men who prove themselves tyrants, and who force us into a resolve to exterminate wholly and forever the bitter curse which has made them traitors, and us their victims.

6. "The end of slavery—a French view." Under this head, there has appeared in many of the papers, some extracts from the Compte de Gasparin, in his late work "Un Grand Pueblo que se Relève," in which he predicts the fall of slavery by means of this war. He says :

The Union will not perish; but it will long bear in mind the gratitude it owes to the secessionists of 1860. When the hour of emancipation shall have come, and it will come, and the secessionists of 1860 will doubtless not speak of their right to an indemnity; they have just a receipt in full at the cannon's mouth.

At all events, the cause of emancipation has now realized such a progress that the ultimate issue is beyond a doubt. Whether there be or be not a separation, slavery has just

entered the path which leads to abolition, more or less rapid, but infallible.

7. The question has arisen in the Northern mind, since things have gone so far, whether it would not be well to pitch the system of slavery overboard, and be what we have professed to be—a free people. That it is an evil, and that it has dragged the country into its present deplorable condition, no one in this region will be inclined to dispute.—*Brooklyn Times*, June 20.

8. Every dog has his day, and King Cotton has had his. Experience has shown that compromises have effected nothing, save in delaying for a short season the day of judgment. For the past forty years, the American people have been bowing and scraping, with intense devotion, at the shrine of this Potentate. It was a despicable service, and instead of elevating its devotees, lowered them in the eyes of the world.

The South can expect no favors from the North, nor have they any claim for favor or recognition. They have been led astray—have wandered from the true path, in the broad road which leadeth to destruction."—*Ib. July 15.*

No thinking man at the North has failed to observe for years, the demoralization which the institution of slavery was effecting at the South. But few, however, were aware that the cancer had eaten so deeply. We were prepared for ferocity, but not for fiendishness.—*The World*, July 25.

We shall not long continue to treat these demons with brotherly tenderness, nor the thrice accursed social institutions which alone can breed such demons, as constitutional sanctities to be delicately respected! The war is going too far and too fast, at this rate, for the venomous root of all its horrors to escape extermination.—*N. Y. Sun*, July 25.

9. *Abolitionism in the army.* The *Northern Independent* Auburn, N. Y., July 18, under the head of "New York Correspondence," has the following:

Some of the New York regiments who, before coming, had been rather pro-slavery, are now rabid abolitionists, and declare that the only way to end this war is by the extinction wholly and forever of slavery.

Some of the Vermonters and boys from Maine, say that they are going to stay here; they are picking out their farms, so as to have them selected when slavery is over, and the land in market. Poor old slave-cursed Virginia, may yet be rejuvenated.

10. As yet the government has not had occasion to write upon its banners the magic words, UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION. Perhaps it will not. Certainly not, if the rebellion can be put down without. But if it goes on long, as it now threatens, and waxes stronger and stronger, it will evidently force the government to this last alternative. If the time comes when the people shall have to choose whether the GOVERNMENT SHALL BE DESTROYED, OR SLAVERY SHALL BE DESTROYED, they will not hesitate. When that day comes, SLAVERY IS DOOMED.—*N. Y. Evangelist*, July.

11. The popular instinct, which goes right to the truth of the matter, says "Slavery made the war, let it take the consequences of war." We expect that nothing more just than that could be proclaimed from Sinai itself. But politicians in office, have but little faith in the popular instinct or in eternal justice.

The extent of treason and rebellion is exactly defined by slavery. Where there are few or no slaves in the South, a majority of the people are loyal. No slave insurrections are possible in such districts. So it is not for the loyal people of the South, that our army has assumed the office of patrol to suppress negro insurrections.

No negro insurrection is possible, except in the great slaveholding districts; and these are the very hot-beds of rebellion. It is for these that the armies of the North have assumed the office of slave overseer, to keep the negroes in the ranks of the enemy, or drive them to their agricultural labor, to support their masters in carrying on the war. In the nature of the case, it can only be for the traitors that we have assumed the duties of slave driver and slave catcher—a business regarded as degraded by the slaveholders themselves, but which our brave volunteers, who have offered life, fortune and honor in the service of their country, are called upon to carry on for the very men who are fighting against them with all the resorts of the assassin.

The rebels boasted from the outbreak of the rebellion, that they could carry on the war without exhaustion, for their slaves would do the agricultural labor, while the whites did the fighting. It is hardly probable that they expected the government to assist them in carrying this out; but our Northern men who have left their fields and shops to defend the Government, or who have been cut off from labor by the war, are informed that their first duty is to keep the slaves of the rebels at work, while their masters are carrying on the war. No war can be carried on successfully which begins with a position so demoralizing to the troops. No rebellion can ever be suppressed which the government first sets up as more sacred than itself; nor ought a rebellion to be conquered by a government which recognizes it as sacred.

If our Government intends to carry on the war, it is high time for it to assume belligerent rights. So far, it has been done as if the Jeff. Davis insurrection had the divine right of government, and we were the rebels. They plunder our

citizens, lynch and murder them, and we hasten to turn the other cheek, by offering to keep their negro property in subjection.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, June 19.

12. But still more; the cause of this foray—this unprovoked crusade upon constitutional liberty—is being studied and comprehended. The masses are seeing that the war is a war for slavery. A war to nationalize a despotism that shall crush out the last vestiges of Democracy, and practically enslave the poor white, as well as the black. And today, twenty millions of freemen accept this issue; and appealing to the God of our Fathers, who "hates oppression," are buckling on the armor for the conflict. And assured that the "Almighty has no attributes that can take sides with oppressors," they will never retire from the field of conflict until "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—*Wesleyan*, May 1.

13. The watchword 'Irrepressible Conflict' only gave the key, but War has flung the door wide open, and four million slaves stand ready to file through. It is merely a question of time, circumstance, and method. There is not a statesman so wise but this war has given him new light, nor an abolitionist so self-confident but must own its promise better than his foresight. Henceforth, the first duty of an American legislator must be, by the use of all legitimate means, to weaken slavery. *Delenda est servitudo.** What the peace which the South has broken was not doing, the war which she has instituted must secure.—*Portage (O) Democrat.*

14. A religious exchange recommends that prayer be offered up to God that He may aid our efforts to put down rebellion. A quaint poet has well said: "You must get up rather early if you wish to take in God." God is not a volunteer; He works for pay. Now His terms for aiding our army have been very distinctly stated: "Break every yoke; let the oppressed go free." This universe is a one-price establishment. God never takes less for His blessings or aid, than the first-named rate. If we wish to secure His services, therefore, let us pay the price He asks without higgling about it, and conclude the bargain. But if we don't and won't do that, let us do the next best thing—follow our own ways without pretending that they are His.—*Boston Pine and Palm*, June 29.

15. The last consideration we name is, the utter uselessness of all attempts to compromise with slavery any longer. The country has outgrown the abomination, and no possible weight of law or authority can give to this Republic peace, so long as slavery is tolerated.—Every agreement with the peculiar institution will be null and void—made so by the institutions of the people. It is useless labor to patch up a peace where the consciences and the instincts of all the inhabitants compel them to disregard it. We might as well agree that the sun should not shine, or that the tides of the ocean should cease to ebb and flow. Men will be men, and it is excessively puerile to be stipulating that we shall respect a state of society which has for its object, in defiance of God, to grow men simply as brutes.

For these reasons, we judge there will be no compromise.—*Northern (Auburn N. Y.) Independent*, July 4.

16. Fighting for the Union are we, and not for the emancipation of the slaves! But what has made disunion? Nothing but slavery. Let the entire South be subjugated as it can be, and yet if slavery remain, there will be no union, and no possibility of a union between free and Slave States. It needs only half an eye to see, what time will demonstrate, that there can be no union in this country until slaveholding ceases. Sage politicians or statesmen are they who would by subjugating the South allay the symptoms and leave the disease deep-rooted and firmly seated in the body politic! God will give us no peace until we let the oppressed go free. Until then, all his attributes are against us. Delightful prospect, indeed, if the South could be brought to submission, the Constitution with its fugitive slave bill restored to its universal sway, and the Union be restored with four million slaves held under its power. Is this the consummation so devoutly desired? This, the end and aim of all our patriotism? This, the ultimatum of our prayers? This, the noble cause for which we are so cheerfully making sacrifices, and enduring self-denials? Is it for this that so many Christian men have enlisted, and are ready to shed their blood?

We are glad to believe that the great majority of loyal citizens, irrespective of party, are devoutly looking for the extirpation of slavery, the cause of all our troubles. Let therefore this sentiment be made known to our President and his Cabinet, and let our Congress about to be assembled understand by means of communications, petitions and personal appeals, that it is the voice of the people whom they represent that the cause of the war shall be immediately removed.—*Congregational Herald*, Chicago, as copied into the *Portage Co. Ohio Democrat*.

17. What, then, is the true policy—saying nothing of the God-honoring humanity involved in the war—of the North? What should the administration do? The plainest possible answer is, Strike directly at slavery. Settle the question of its complete and entire abolition at once,

* Slavery must be destroyed.

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—Wesleyan, May

American Baptist, June 25.

A. L. P.

and one vigorous blow will end forever the war. A proclamation of slavery continuance is the strongest possible bid for a continuance of a bloody civil war. Can it be possible that this is not seen and fully understood? Seen and understood, what apology can there be for not at once adopting the policy? Justice, humanity, economy, and honor mate in demanding that the quickest and strongest blow should be struck at the head and heart of slavery. Traitors may be hung, Southern fortifications may be beaten down or taken, and southern armies may be scattered or taken prisoners of war; but the war will not end so long as four millions of human beings are or can be held as slaves on southern plantations. Who, now that the war has commenced, can wish or pray that it may end until liberty is proclaimed to all those slaves? Why longer hesitate in relation to the adoption of the true, and only true policy? Will not the government regard the Providential issue? Thus immense treasure and many lives would be saved.—

American Baptist, June 25.

A. L. P.

18. Hon. J. R. Giddings, in a letter to *The Tribune*, after recapitulating a number of historical precedents for liberating slaves, in time of war, closes as follows,

1. That slaves belonging to an enemy are now and have ever been regarded as belligerents; may be lawfully captured and set free, sent out of the State, or otherwise disposed of at the will of the Executive.

2. That as slaves enable an enemy to continue and carry on the war now waged against our Government, it becomes the duty of all officers and loyal citizens, to use every proper means to induce the slaves to leave their masters, and cease lending aid and comfort to the rebels.

3. That in all cases it becomes the duty of the executive, and of all Executive officers and loyal citizens, to aid, assist, and encourage those slaves who have escaped from rebel masters to continue their flight and maintain their liberty.

4. That to send back a fugitive slave to a rebel master would be lending aid and assistance to the rebellion. That those who arrest and send back such fugitives indentify themselves with the enemies of our Government, and should be indicted and punished as traitors.

Montreal, June 6, 1861. J. R. GIDDINGS.

19. *The United Presbyterian*, Pittsburgh, July 3, copies the preceding Letter of Mr. Giddings, and says—

If he is correct in his statements, and we suppose he is, this same subject has already been passed on by our Government, and it now only remains to treat slaves as property in their escape from their masters, so that no compensation for, nor return of such property can be claimed by the former owners; and to treat them as men after they have come into our possession, so that the government having paid them for any labor or help they give in carrying on the war, shall afterwards allow the right of freedom. So far this course will relieve the government of one perplexity, whilst weakening the slave power.

20. Hon. J. M. Ashley M. C. Ohio, in a Letter in the Toledo Globe of June 13, said;

I want and intend so far as my acts and votes can aid in its consummation, to put the institution of slavery where I will be satisfied that it will be in the course of ultimate extinction. I will never be satisfied with anything short of this, and I do not believe the people will be. Anything short of this will, in my opinion, operate practically as a surrender to the slave power. I want "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

I am aware that my views are regarded by many who have never examined the subject, as radical on the Slavery question; but the party to which we belong and the District which I am commissioned to represent, have twice endorsed them, after a full and fair discussion before the people, of every point involved in this great controversy, and that, too, when, in every speech, the sentiments uttered were fully as radical as any expressed in my letters.

21. The (Baltimore) *True Union*, a Baptist paper, as copied into the (New York) *American Baptist*, of July 9th, says—

"Is it not plain than nothing can ever restore our Union but a final settlement of the subject which occasioned the quarrel? To be one, we must be a homogeneous people, at least in the fundamental principles of our social organization. There are two points settled by the terrible conflict now in progress: First, the inestimable value of the Union to the peace, wealth and prosperity of the whole country, North and South; and, second, the impossibility of Union while one section cherishes an institution which, whether right or wrong, is regarded by the other with conscientious abhorrence, as inconsistent with the principles of American liberty and pure religion. It is useless to ignore facts—and the 'irrepressible conflict' is a fact which we cannot deny or restrain, so long as slavery exists. Either the subject must be excluded entirely from the national councils, or the North must abandon its moral convictions, or the slavery question must be amicably settled forever, or the two must part, or fight the question out to the bitter end. The first alternative has been attempted in vain; the second is absolutely impossible; the fourth is resolutely resisted; and even when apart, peace would be with difficulty maintained,

so the choice seems to lay between the third and the last—an amicable and final disposition of the question or war to the knife. The fanatical abolitionists of the North have demanded its forcible overthrow, no matter how bloody the process, or how destructive to master and slave, and the country. The South *will not be forced*, and is prepared to defend what she considers her right to the last drop of blood. The great body of the North, we hope and believe, would much prefer a peaceful settlement if possible, yet the sounds of war are daily ringing in our ears; immense hosts are marshaling for the gory field, and, unless Providence interposes, our beloved land will soon be converted into an Acre-dama. We know that the ostensible ground of the war is the question of 'the Government' on one side, and the 'Equality of the States' on the other; but, after all, who does not know that the slavery question is at the bottom? Remove that, and the bone of contention is gone."

This appears to have been editorial. The writer proceeds to advocate the compensation scheme of Eliha Burritt.

22. *The institution of slavery* is at the bottom of all the troubles that now afflict the country. Its terrible influence on the white men of the slave states has made it possible for treason to get such a following there, and cause such disorders. Slavery is wrong every way; but in no respect is it more disastrous than in its influence on the temper, habits, and general character of the white men where the institution exists. Ignorance, arrogance, insubordination, and countless barbarisms, are its natural fruits. If there were no slavery in the land, there would be no such men as Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Mason, Rhett, Yancey, and the rest of that crew of conspirators, and no such material for their use as the southern "vigilance committees," "Knights of the Golden Circle," and all the rest of those organizations of barbarous bowie knife rowdyism, by means of which the secession reign of terror was established.

It is not surprising that there is in the country a very earnest desire to see this dangerous institution destroyed. Republican institutions are not safe where slavery is tolerated. It is one of their most brutal and persistent enemies, and therefore they have a right to destroy it, must do so in fact in self-defence. It works against free institutions in two ways; first by promoting such ignorance and such grave defects of character, and such a condition of social weakness and disorder as unfit men for them; and secondly, by waging an arrogant and savage warfare against the ideas on which republican institutions are founded. It is an enemy and ought to be annihilated—*Massachusetts Spy* July 31.

To fight against slaveholders, without fighting against slavery, is but a half-hearted business, and paralyzes the hands engaged in it. Our army presents the appearance, while thus fettered, of seeming to be trying how not to put down rebellion and treason among the slaveholders. It would knock them down, but it would see that they fall upon feathers, and not upon forks or flints. It is still clinging to the delusion—for it is nothing else—that they can win the slaveholders to loyalty by showing friendship to slavery, and by admitting, within certain limits, that slavery has constitutional rights—the wildest possible mistake.—*Douglas' Monthly*, July.

23. *A Philadelphia Correspondent of the Congregational Herald*, Chicago, July 25, writing under date of July 15, says,

Hon. D. S. Dickinson counsels the Democratic patriots, with whom during his life time he has zealously acted, to stop not short, in this necessary war; until they have wiped out the system of slavery, which is the cause of all our woes.

The silvery voiced Everett harmonizes his eloquent utterance with the patriotic memories of the nation's natal day on which he spoke, and becomes the champion of Liberty and Law. And so in Church, in State, and in all common life, the old conservatism which was the worst foe of American Reform, has been fairly and squarely routed. As a business friend of mine wrote to me last week: "I have been ready in time past for any compromise whatever; now none." This is a great victory. It is perhaps the greatest, as it is the first victory to be recorded in the whole history of the war. Victories of physical power are comparatively easy, to beat back an enemy by artillery of long range, by the wild charge of disciplined cavalry, by the fierce dash of the drilled Zouaves, is what we readily expect. But to conquer vested prejudice, to change conservatives of half a century into radicals of to-day, to bring those who have been in the habit of holding back to become leaders, this is indeed a marvelous triumph. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.* This is already achieved. Men look at slavery as they have never looked at it before. The veil is torn from the idol and they turn with contempt from the ghastly image which they worshipped. Let us hail this glorious result, this prophetic victory of our holy war. If the greatest has been gained, shall we doubt about the least? Let us welcome our brethren with generous sympathy, who have been parted from us by antagonistic principles. Let us rejoice that we can now see eye to eye, and hope that we shall evermore until Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

24. *The N. Y. Times*, July 20, in commenting upon Mr. Powell's proposed amendment and his declaration that the South "might well be alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish slavery"—says,

We think a wider range might have been taken in the amendment. He might have provided that the Army and Navy of the United States, in the work of suppressing the rebellion, should take good care to do bodily injury to no rebel, and above all things (as negroes must be first, in consideration) not to interfere with the relation of a rebel master to his slaves. This would have been consistent with the spirit of the amendment as proposed, and quite as likely to receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

25. *The N. Y. Times*, four days afterward, in view of the then recent battle of Bull's Run, took higher ground, and said—

"There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of this fight—and that is the negro. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves, and trying to deceive the world, as to the cause of this quarrel.

[See the entire article in the Principia of July 27, page 711.]

26. *The Tribune's own correspondent* at Baltimore, July 23, writes, in the Tribune of 25th, in reference to the Bull's Run disaster, and closes thus,

But let us hope that a new leaf has been turned down—that the Government will show it is in real earnest, and that Congress will not lose an hour in abolishing slavery in all the rebel States. The ink will not be dry upon the pages of such an act before the world will see the negro-slavery Rebellion totter to its downfall, as John C. Calhoun once predicted.

27. WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CONTRABANDS?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. (Aug. 14)

Sir: Gen. Butler's query, what is to be done with fugitive slaves who seek refuge in our camps, makes a good deal of talk in my neighborhood. Not a few chuckle over his remark, that it would be no great objection to the course he suggests if its effect should be to give all men the "free enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Nearly every man I hear speak of it seems to feel that the moral dignity of our cause is greatly diminished by employing its loyal defenders in the capture of fugitive slaves; and the fear is not unfrequently expressed, that the United States will lose much of its prestige if its officers and soldiers furnish any more examples of that sort. The soldiers who come home say they consider it mean, unmanly business, which they did not understand they were enlisted to do. Even those who have no fixed opinions and principles about Slavery, have an awkward consciousness that there is something very unsoldierly about it, and that it is not likely to do them honor in the eyes of the civilized world.

I think it is no overstatement to say that the general wish throughout the Free States is, that the country could get rid of the institution of slavery. But the question how it is right and best for Government to proceed, in the present complication of our relations, puzzles many honest minds. All wish that our army should not continue to be disgraced in this way; but still the question continually recurs: "What can they do in such cases?"

[We shall resume the publication of similar extracts.]

Arrest of Mr. Faulkner.—The late American Minister in Paris, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, was yesterday arrested in Washington, by a detachment of the Provost Guard, under orders from the military authorities, and is not at present allowed to hold communication with his friends. He expected to close up his business with the State Department, in connection with his late mission, last evening, and would doubtless have left immediately for Virginia. The specific charges upon which the arrest was made are not yet made public, but they will doubtless be promulgated on his examination, which is to take place soon. It will be recollect that Mr. Faulkner's name has been mentioned in connection with a commission as Brigadier-General in the Rebel Army, and this fact may have had something to do with his arrest. He remarked, however, on being arrested, that he was not aware of having done anything to justify such a proceeding.—Times.

The N. Y. Herald is in ecstacies with the letter of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler, concerning "contrabands." The Herald, it will be remembered, was a rank partisan of the secessionists till the fall of Fort Sumpter, and, at that moment, had a secession flag in its loft, ready to be hoisted, but a popular demonstration at its doors, compelled it to hoist the Union flag. With all its professions of loyalty, it has been evidently playing into the hands of the rebels, all the time. No wonder it exults at the fatal concessions of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, to the claims of slavery. Says the Herald, "We have no objections ourselves to any of the Cabinet of President Lincoln."

A report is current in the Camp around Washington, which seems to be credited among the Virginia Secessionists, as well as by our military authorities, that the smallpox is raging to a fearful extent among the rebels at Manassas Junction.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

LETTERS ON business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beckman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

WOULD EMANCIPATION BE UNSAFE?

WOULD IT EXCITE TO MASSACRE AND DEEDS OF BARBARIETY?—THE OLD QUESTION REVIVED.

For some time past, we have been anticipating a revival of some of the old questions concerning the methods of emancipation, and objections against prompt and efficient measures, that were mooted above a quarter of a century ago, and which, in the light of discussion and experiment, were then supposed to have been settled; such as the comparative merits of gradual and immediate emancipation, apprenticeship, colonization, &c. Whenever the necessity of a national movement on the subject should have become apparent—as, to many minds it is already coming to be—it would almost inevitably bring up some of these questions and objections, so that immediate abolitionists would have to brush up their old literature, and contest the several points over again. For, although the controversialists of twenty-five years ago, had once retired from the field, in the blaze of West India emancipation, and given up the conflict, yet a new generation has since come on the stage, to many of whom the questions would be as new as ever.

In this we were not mistaken. Our old work is forced upon us again, a little sooner than we had anticipated, from some quarters little expected, and upon one point that, we confess, we had not supposed it possible that any difficulties would occur, again, in the mind of any one whose influence would be of such weight as to require an answer. We refer to the frightful predictions of the massacre and carnage, the throat-cuttings, and the nameless atrocities and barbarities that—it was once taken for granted—would instantly follow a proclamation of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. British abolitionists, it was said, were advocating that dreadful measure! The cloud of calamity was about bursting upon the West India Islands, when lo, the reckless abolitionists of America were found following in the same wake! For this, they were denounced as "incendiaries, Jacobins of the first French Revolution, cut-throats," seeking to plunge the entire South in blood. By the Reverend and Honorable orators and editors of colonizationism, these charges were vehemently urged against the abolitionists, and the principal leaders of the movement, in this city, in Boston, in Utica, and elsewhere, were directly accused, by name, of a determination to bring these dire calamities upon the slave States. Hence the fury with which they were assaulted by the credulous and inflamed populace, when they broke up their meetings, seized their persons, rifled their dwellings, burned their furniture in the streets, and invoked legislative enactments for their suppression. For this it was, that Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, of New York, and Gov. Edward Everett of Massachusetts, each in his official communication to their State Legislatures, responded favorably to such appeals—the former declaring that—

"Without the power to pass such laws, the States would not possess the necessary means of preserving their external relations of peace among themselves."

The latter, with more seeming moderation, but greater real severity, intimating the needlessness of legislation, because

"Whatever by direct and necessary operation, is calculated to excite an insurrection among the slaves, has been held

by highly respectable legal authority, an offence against the peace of this commonwealth, which may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, at common law."

The supposed insurrectionary tending of abolition teachings, let it be remembered, consisted solely in their advocacy of immediate and unconditional emancipation, which, if consummated, it was taken for granted, could have no other result.

So deeply had this idea imbedded itself in the American mind, that when the British Emancipation Act was passed, the *N. Y. Observer*, one of the loudest denouncers of the abolitionists, very confidently staked the decision of the entire controversy upon this single issue, declaring that if all went on peacefully, the abolition controversy in America would be at an end, as there could be but one sentiment among christians.

When the testimony of the West India authorities, and of Queen Victoria, to the entire peacefulness and the benefits of emancipation, (which in Antigua and Bermuda was immediate,) were published in this country, Edward Everett had the manliness to retract his error, but a quarter of a century of unbroken peace in those Islands, has not moved the *N. Y. Observer* to redeem its broken pledge, and cease its opposition to abolitionists, though repeatedly called upon to do so.

The perfect safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation, is now as certain as any general truth attested by history. Before the West India "experiment," and forming the basis of it, in the debates and decisions of the British Parliament, there were similar experiments in other countries, in Chili, in Buenos Ayres, in Columbia, in Mexico, in Guadalupe, and at the Cape of Good Hope,—to say nothing of instances in ancient history, attested by Tiberius Gracchus, and Cicero, as cited by Montesquieu.

This question we supposed, was settled—this objection was forever silenced, and would not again come up for discussion.

In this, we were mistaken. Worse than this—we are mortified. The objection has come, not from the *N. Y. Herald*, not from some Egyptian corner of Indiana or Illinois, bordering on slavdom. It comes, not from the *N. Y. Day Book*, or any of the organs of pro-slaveryism. It comes from anti-slavery sources, and will be quoted by pro-slavery men as admissions of anti-slavery writers themselves. It comes from the *New York Evening Post*, of July 19th, and stranger still, from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the *Independent* of Aug. 1, the very day celebrated as the glorious anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies.

These utterances we intend to copy and review in future numbers of the *Principia*.

LETTER FROM DR. CHEEVER.

LONDON, July 26, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER GOODELL. Your labors in behalf of the enslaved, and of our country, and of the righteous interpretation of the Constitution as against slavery, requiring its abolition by the government and the nation, are appreciated, I am glad to say, by those who receive your valuable paper in this country. Your articles have enlightened many minds. It is bad to find that, in most cases, here, the long and dreary series of pro-slavery administrations and precedents that have prevailed in our country are put for the Constitution itself, and regarded as perfectly constitutional. But so it has been likewise in the United States, where there is an all but universal perversion of the Constitution in favor of slavery, that is much worse than the ignorance and inevitable mistakes in regard to the Constitution, in England. I wish that your work on "Our National Charters" could be circulated. It would dispel many a delusion, but it would fill the mind with amazement at the voluntary degradation of the North before the slaveholding oligarchy; that, having a perfectly free Constitution, they should have suffered it so long to be perverted for the fastening of the curse of slavery, and the sanction of it, upon the whole country.

And now, most men in this country are astonished at two things; First, that having the opportunity given of God, in the occurrence of this war, through the madness of the slaveholders, to throw off the yoke of slavery, and utterly abolished it a blow, from the whole country, the people and the government still protect and sanction it, still treat it as

the most sacred of all things, the last to be meddled with. Second, that notwithstanding this wickedness, this perseverance in sin, this "madness upon their idols," this continued guarantee of the security and permanence of slavery, the people of the United States are nevertheless surprised and angry that they get so little sympathy from England, in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion. If the war were against slavery, they would have sympathy enough, but for men to avow that it is not against slavery, but that it is intended to secure the pretended constitutional vested rights of the slaveholding States in their property, and at the same time to fall into a rage against Great Britain because neither the English Government nor people can sympathize with such selfishness and cruelty against the enslaved, is a folly next to that of the South in expecting to be recognized and sustained by Great Britain for the sake of a supply of free cotton. Such articles as have appeared; even in portion of the religious press, against Great Britain, (for example, an insulting article in *The Independent*, on "John Bull") are calculated to do great mischief, and are besides conceived and penned in so proud and unchristian a spirit as to be very unfavorable to the cause both of religion and of freedom.

Men are amazed beyond measure, at such demonstrations, especially when they are accompanied with assurances that the deliverance of the enslaved is no object of this war, but only the crushing of the rebellion, after which the rights of the slaveholding States to their property in slaves will be held as sacred as ever, under the Constitution. It is impossible that there should be any sympathy with the North, any more than with the South, wherever this is believed. And you cannot tell what injury is done in this country to the cause of freedom in America, when men hear of such declarations as are reported in a recent speech of Mr. Beecher, that emancipation is not an object of the war, and cannot be, for that the Southern States have a perfect right to their property, and it would be wrong to take it from them. This is regarded as an assertion of the right of property in man, under the United States Constitution and government, and it makes men stand aghast at the piety that can sanction and defend it. Then they point to the most recent political utterance, of the highest possible authority, which they have received on this subject, in the late message of President Lincoln, in which, for the express purpose of calming the anxieties of men on this subject, he assures them that the conduct of the government towards the Southern States will continue to be such as it has been, agreeably to the constitution and the laws, which are to be interpreted, as to that matter, according to the principles laid down in the President's Inaugural. In that document there was a pledge of not interfering with slavery, and a distinct sanction of fugitive slave law, as agreeable to the Constitution.

These things pretty effectually put a stop to any sympathy that otherwise would have been felt for the United States, in this struggle. Men say, If the end of this war is to be a renewed security to slavery, then the North are more guilty than the South, and themselves deserve to be warred against, and must inevitably endure the judgments of the Almighty, as well as the indignation and scorn of the civilized world. I have heard these two utterances, from Mr. Beecher and from President Lincoln, commented on, in different and distant parts of the Kingdom, and the feeling is every where the same. It is impossible to take part with those who plainly declare they take part in favor of the slaveholders. The distinction is now pretty well understood, in this country, between anti-slavery and abolition, between the pretense of anti-slavery principles, and the reality of anti-abolition practice, between those who regard slaveholding as sinful in itself and those who do not, and will not tolerate the declaration of its sinfulness.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that there is not, in this country, that sense of the greatness and enormity of the crime committed by the slavetrading Confederacy, and of the savage impiety of its position against God and man, that you would expect there should be. There is, with some, and I was gratified to hear, in a brief but eloquent speech by an English minister, at the close of one of my own lectures on this subject, the declaration, that whatever difference of opinion there might exist in some quarters, as to the expediency of this or that political measure, we, in America, might set our hearts at rest, as to any fear of the

meddled with this, this persevered in slavery, the surprised and England, in the war. If the war sympathy enough, slavery, but that constitutional vested party, and at the Britain because can sympathize the enslaved, is a to be recognized of a supply of food; even in port, (for example, on "John and are besides Christian a spirit of religion and

demonstrations, assurances that of this war, but the rights of slaves will be. It is impossible with the North, this is believed his country to hear of such of Mr. Beech- war, and can perfect right to take it from the right of protection and government, the piety that it to the most sole authority, the late mas- express pur- subject, he as- towards the it has been, which are to be the principles at document avery, and a eable to the

slave-trading Confederacy ever being recognized by Great Britain, for that, so far from descending to such a degradation, this country held that Confederacy in such contempt and abhorrence that they would not so much as touch them even with the tongs. This sentiment was hailed with reiterated bursts of applause, and such is really the feeling, where the people get at the facts. Now in God's name, let not the North, by still protecting slavery, or refusing to abolish it, destroy the power of this sentiment, or turn this feeling of contempt against themselves.

Yours most truly. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

PUPIL AND TUTOR.

Of all the influences that have busily fostered the growth of pro-slavery insolence at the South, and of truckling pro-slavery servility at the North, corrupting the Church and Nation, for the last thirty years, and thus ripening the rebellion that now threatens our national existence, there is none that has been more industrious, more unscrupulous, more heartless, more mercenary, more deserving, in every way, the execration of good men, than the *New York Observer*. The fruits of its labors are now recorded in its own columns.

A REBEL CLERGYMAN.—The *New-York Observer* has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana who says:—"I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you, in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin." The *Observer* hopes the parson may pay the \$25 he owes them before his blood-thirsty scheme is carried out.

A pity about that "Twenty-five dollars!"—The first, the chief solicitude of the *New-York Observer*, of course!—Taking the polar star of pecuniary gain for its editorial guidance, with a success that should leave it little more to desire, in that direction, it looks coolly on, at a safe distance, Nero-like, while the conflagration it has kindled is raging, and only "hopes" that that balance of \$25 due from the rebel slaveocrat for tuition in the school of rebellion against God and humanity, may be forthcoming; and then, let its pupil rage on! To have brought the Bible and Christianity into disgrace by its mock piety and its jesuitical expositions—to have lighted the flames of civil war, and to have pocketed the price, an independent fortune—these, it would seem, in no wise disturbed the reflections of *The Observer*. But that \$25 to the debit of the Rebel Patron of the *Observer* on its books ought to be cancelled, without delay. A dereliction of that nature, unlike "man-stealing" was *malum in se*.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE: A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER DAY:

Keep it before the people that the war costs a million of dollars a day—and that the first step toward a successful termination of it is not taken, until a proclamation of liberty to all the inhabitants of the land is issued by the National Government—so that every day's delay costs the nation a MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Keep it before the people that the question of liberating the slaves is the question of having from 400,000 to 700,000 able bodied men, (equal to the physical force of the State of New-York) employed on our side, instead of being employed against us.

Keep it before the people that the Rebellion is the slaveholder's rebellion, and that there is no probability of putting it down, without abolishing slavery.

Keep it before the people that if the Federal arms should triumph, to-morrow, without abolishing slavery, the 300,000 slaveholder's would still continue to be regarded as "THE SOUTH" and there would be no such thing as living in peace with them and having our rights, as freemen, respected by them, either with or without, a dissolution of the Union.—But the abolition of slavery would create another and a different "SOUTH" consisting of twelve millions of freemen, without a single slaveholder; without anything to quarrel about, or to prevent peace and unity.

Keep it before the people that there is no way to maintain the Union, but by the abolition of slavery. If the Federal arms were triumphant, to-day, without abolishing slavery, that would not restore Union. Slavery would still control

the South, and there could be no living in peace and unity with it.

CARD.

Believing the attempt at Christian union with Slaveholders an effort to unite what God intended never should be joined, hence a fundamental and legitimate source of strife, issuing in the most direful national calamity of civil war, the Church Anti-Slavery Society re-issues the offer of a prize of One Hundred Dollars for an acceptable Tract not exceeding twenty-four pages, on the question, "How shall Christians and Christian Churches best absolve themselves from all responsible connection with slavery?"

Manuscripts may be sent to either of the following committee of award till January 1st, 1862.

REV. J. C. WEBSTER, Hopkinton, Mass.
DEA. I. WASHBURN,
REV. SAMUEL SOUTHER. Worcester, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW BOOK OF MARTYRS.—The undersigned respectfully solicits authentic information of every case of outrage and wrong perpetrated by the Southern chivalry upon Northern citizens, and upon Southern men who have suffered on account of Anti-Slavery principles, in order to put them on record for the information of future generations. Every person who has himself suffered, or who may know of instances of commercial men, teachers, preachers, travelers, young ladies, &c., who have been hung, or killed in any way, tarred and feathered, ridden on rails, or otherwise outraged, with the amount of pecuniary loss incident thereto, together with the amount of debts which remain unpaid for the last fifty years, is desired to write out and forward to the undersigned an accurate account thereof, giving names, dates, localities, &c. Let every communicant give his name in full, and Post Office address, the facts, if necessary, may be verified.

Editors favorable to the above will please copy, for we want facts to enable us to estimate the value of the "DIVINE INSTITUTION."

L. G. OLMLSTAD, NEW-YORK.

We readily give insertion to the above; and will adventure a gratuitous suggestion. The Book should not be confined to outrages committed by the Southern chivalry, but should include those of Northern sycophants. The murderers of Lovejoy would, otherwise, escape notice, as well as the mobocrats at Canterbury (Ct.) Canaan (N. H.) New-York, Boston, Utica, &c. Ecclesiastical persecutions, Northern as well as Southern, together with attempts to procure legislation, in Northern States, against abolitionists, should be included, or the work will be one-sided and incomplete.

LIFE OF DR. CHEEVER.—A sketch of the life of the Rev. Dr. Cheever by Mr. William Herries of the New-York Tribune, is now passing through the press, and will be published in a few days.

News of the Day.

The restraint laid by Government on the Telegraph, in respect to news from the Army, has probably had the effect to diminish the number of news items. It is to be hoped that it will proportionately diminish the unfounded rumors that need contradiction as fast as published. It remains to be seen, however, whether correspondents, in writing Letters by Mail, will be less reckless than in communicating by Telegraph.

Young Prince Napoleon, it is said, has visited the two rival American armies, but what he thinks of them will probably be known in Paris, before it is here.

The next three following items were crowded out last week.

The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, off Charleston, S. C., on the 1st inst., was fired into by a privateer. The frigate returned a broadside, which sunk the rebel craft. Five of her men were drowned, and thirty-six were brought prisoners to Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia, yesterday, by the U. S. gun-boat Flag. The privateer was called the Petrel, and was formerly the U. S. Revenue cutter Aiken, seized at Charleston in November. We have startling intelligence of the privateers on the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet are three privateer steamers, one of which lately ran the blockade at Charleston, and had captured two schooners. All of these vessels are armed with rifled cannon. Newbern, N. C., is the rendezvous of the pirates, and crews from that place are being shipped for ten gunboats to be sent to Albemarle Sound from Norfolk.—*World*.

Our Sandy Hook, Md., dispatch says that the Rebels were collecting large quantities of supplies at Manassas, indicating preparations for a forward movement in the direction of Gen. Bank's column.—*Tribune*.

Fugitive slaves. Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861. We understand that numbers of slaves daily flock within Gen. Bank's lines, chiefly from Virginia. Many have been returned, the masters uniformly representing themselves to be Union men. It is said by observers of the scenes attending these renditions that no service is more distasteful to both officers and soldiers, and that it is rapidly making Abolitionists. In some cases fugitives have been secretly provided with means of escape.—*Tribune*.

The following item is from a dispatch to the *Tribune*:

Brutality of the rebels.—Government has information through an intercepted letter from an honorable Rebel at one of the Rebel forts opposite Pickens, to a friend in one of the Gulf States, of the following facts. We have been permitted to copy from the original letter:

"We had some little excitement at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-eighths distant from here, and he swam beyond his depth. Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the commander, Maj. Gregory, who, we think, treated him very badly.

"He appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked whether he was a deserter he replied, 'No, Sir, I am a gentleman.' Major Gregory tried to get some information from him as regards the state of defense in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, upon which Gregory ordered him to be gagged—horrible—and sent to Barrancas prison. This may be the rule of war, but may heaven deliver us from ever maltreating a helpless foe."

"The Madison Rifles consulted about the propriety of suffering the order to be carried out, but they were advised by their own officers not to interfere; that if they did they should be punished for mutiny; besides they did not know the true real cause of the treatment.

"11 o'clock.—Just returned from a small group of friends who were discussing animatedly the question whether or not the prisoner was treated justly. They came to the conclusion that he was not only treated unjustly, but cruelly, and they have determined to report the commander of the Fort to headquarters. What good it will do we cannot tell. But such acts of unkindness should not be left unnoticed. I think that Gen. Bragg will express his indignation at the bad manner in which the prisoner was treated, and will, if possible, redress the injury.

"I admire the prisoner. He seemed to feel no fear of foes or death. When clothes were given him, he said that if he ever lived to get back he would return their equivalent in money. When told that he would be shot if he did not answer the questions put to him, he told Gregory to shoot if he chose, that one death was all a soldier could die. At one time he was highly insulted at the treatment, and even prepared to spit upon the insolent man, who dared to try to force him to betray his friends. Such men are rarely found, and when they are, should command respect even from their enemies."

The Navigation of the Potomac, it is feared, will be obstructed by the rebels, and that they will thus find means of crossing from Virginia into Maryland, below Washington. A little help from the slaves, if it were not deemed undignified, unconstitutional, impolitic, or disrespectful to the Slave Power, to receive it, would easily relieve us of any anxiety on that score. Nothing of the kind can be done, without their knowledge of it, nor could it be without the information being promptly conveyed to the Government if assured that it would be welcomed.

Gen. McDowell's official account of the Battle at Bull's Run, has appeared, but adds little or nothing to our previous information respecting it.

King Cotton puzzled. The *World* relates that the cotton brokers and insurers in New Orleans advise the cotton growers to keep their cotton at home, on their plantations, and not send it to market, during the blockade, lest it should get seized by the Yankee forces, or be burnt up in the cotton warehouses by incendiaries—meaning, doubtless, the negroes. But if the cotton cannot be sent to the sea-ports, how are the planters to get their money for it?

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Hampton burned by the Rebels. Col. (now General) Magruder with 7,000 men advanced from Yorktown to Hampton, which had recently been evacuated by the Federal troops, and burned the village about midnight—probably to prevent its being occupied again, by Gen. Butler's forces.

The greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people, and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. They gave Cary Jones and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furni-

ture to the garden. Several of the whites, and also of the negroes, were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. Scofield, a merchant, took refuge in a swamp above the town. Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

National Hymn.—The Committee who have been acting as judges upon the question of a National Hymn, have reported that they received twelve hundred manuscripts, but that no one of them was considered worthy of the prize. They have therefore retired from their position.

Quite sensible! As well might the Hebrew captives in Babylon have there re-produced the songs of Zion, as for the bards of freedom to have produced an American National Hymn while our heroes are capturing fugitive slaves, and panting to put down slave insurrections. During the dog-day reign of that insanity, the advertisements for a National Hymn should come from the Jeff. Davis dynasty, payable in Confederate bonds, or in cotton, under blockade. Then, only look over the list of Wall street and South street names, that appear on the Committee! Not more than two or three of the thirteen, that could, even by a poetic license, be imagined to know poetry when they see it. A board of stock jobbers, a caucus committee of political compromisers—Guilian C. Verplanck, Hamilton Fish, John A. Dix, Luther Bradish, J. J. Cisco, et al., adjudicating the merits of a National Hymn! Shades of Homer and Milton! The fact that not one of the twelve hundred were approved by such a committee, excites the suspicion that, not improbably, the fire of liberty might have inspired a number of them. Somebody ought to overhaul them and see. Rejection should be recommendation in this case. It is to be hoped that the decline and fall of the age of prize literature, and adjudicating committees, has terminated, now. A national proclamation of liberty to all the people, would bring us the National Hymn, without advertising, and National deliverance without a long struggle.

Fight at Athens, Missouri.—A brisk fight took place on Monday morning last at Athens, in the extreme Northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines river. A considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the National troops were stored there, under the care of Capt. Moore, with 350 men, and a band of rebels upwards of a thousand strong, made an attack upon the place, for the purpose of capturing them. The fight lasted about an hour, when the rebels were forced to retire without their booty. Capt. Moore, having been re-enforced with 150 men from Centralia, subsequently pursued the rebels about a mile and a half, killing and wounding a number, and capturing several prisoners. The rebel loss in killed was 14, while the National loss was only 3 killed and 8 wounded. Capt. Moore's forces at last accounts, had been still further re-enforced, and he had gone out to make another attack.

Southern Kansas.—Leavenworth, Friday, Aug. 9.—We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border, that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the action of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Matthews, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed, and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the government.

Government orders.—Washington, Aug. 10.—The government has just issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of any telegraphic accounts of army movements, whether present, past, or future.—*Post.*

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Ninian W. Edwards, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissioner of the brigade.—*Times.*

It is to be presumed, then, we suppose, that Mr. Edwards is considered loyal. It was reported, some time since, that Mr. Lincoln's brothers in-law were secessionists.

"Contraband" slaves.—The Government defines its position.—Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler.

The following letter has just been dispatched to GEN. BUTLER by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

GENERAL: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service of the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the states be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a

war for the Union,—for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms.

But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectively enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail—and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection,—if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection, and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitives; the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such fact as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service, by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this Department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters. Nor will you, except in cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

The principle upon which the war is conducted, is here explicitly laid down. It is the principle of recognizing the constitutional validity of slave property—in other words, the constitutional right of slavery in the Union. This concedes in principle, the gist of the whole controversy between the Government and the Rebellion. If one citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to hold slaves, then every citizen of the United States has that same right. If it is a constitutional right in one part of the country, it is a constitutional right in all parts of the country, States, Territories, and all. This is all the Confederates ask, and, if the principle above conceded, be correct, they are entitled to nothing less. A "pacification" on that basis, becomes, then, an imperative duty, and the war should be continued no longer. If Pres. Lincoln and his Cabinet think to carry on the war much longer on that basis, they are doomed to disappointment and defeat. If the people of the North receive their doctrine, they will, before long, reduce it to practice, and terminate the war, by recognizing the constitutional rights of slavery everywhere. Such is known to be the expectation of the Confed rates, Northern as well as Southern.

Under the instructions of Mr. Cameron, large numbers of slaves may indeed be temporarily liberated, but, if the principle prevails, it will be at the cost of the subjugation of the whole country to the undisputed control of the Slave Power, at no distant day. The whole of the Rebellion, from beginning to end, lies solely in the attempt to assert, by force, a claim, the rightfulness of which, the Government here concedes. Mr. Seward understands that, if Mr. Lin-

coln does not, and will not be long in fulfilling the prediction of him by Wendell Phillips, in his New Bedford speech before the fall of Fort Sumter.

TUESDAY 13TH

From St. Domingo, we have advices to the 25th ult., stating that the war between Hayti and Spain is at an end, the difficulties between the two countries being amicably adjusted. The Spanish authorities declare Slavery forever abolished in the Island, and threaten with severe penalties any person endeavoring to reinstate the system.—*Tribune.*

A skirmish took place on Thursday at Loretta, between a detachment of the New-York Nineteenth, attached to Gen. Bank's command, and a company of rebel cavalry, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of a lieutenant killed and several men wounded.—*Times.*

A Tennessee Unionist arrested.—The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and American*, a secession sheet, announces that the Hon. T. A. B. Nelson, of East Tennessee, has been arrested in Lee County, Virginia, and that he will probably be tried for "treason." Mr. Nelson was a member of the late Congress of the United States. He was a firm Union man, and will be remembered for a noble and annihilating reply to that pestilent fire-eater, Roger A. Pryor, early in that eventful session.—*Times.*

Affairs at Richmond.—A Massachusetts man who has just arrived in Washington from Richmond, having resided there for the last ten years, furnishes one of our correspondents with a variety of interesting information relative to the condition of affairs there, and also in Tennessee, through which State he passed on his way to Washington. The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that the approaches to it are all mined, he pronounces to be entirely untrue. There are no fortifications whatever there, and should the Union Army once succeed in passing Manassas, it would have no difficulty in marching direct to Richmond, should it be desirable to do so. Below Rockets there are breastworks thrown up which command the river, and might be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the York River Railroad, but otherwise, no defensive works of any character exist in the vicinity. There were only about two thousand troops in Richmond when this man left. Freedom of speech there is of course entirely suppressed, but there is a strong Union element there which only awaits the arrival of the Union Army to exhibit itself.—*Times.*

Washington, Monday, Aug. 12.—The statement that Garibaldi has tendered his services to this Government through the State or any department, has no foundation in truth.—*Times.*

The above does not contradict the report that Gen. Garibaldi has said that he would gladly join us, with 20,000 men, provided that our struggle is for freedom.

Treason in Fortress Monroe.—A letter from Fortress Monroe to a gentleman in this City relates a very singular discovery, as follows:

"We have made an important discovery, and hope this will bring about a change. A few days ago a party of my company went out bathing at Mill Creek, (near Fortress Monroe,) and there discovered, to their great surprise, as you may judge, an electric telegraph wire, and, on inspection, found it to connect the fort with Fox Hill, where it is said the enemy is intrenched in strong numbers."—*Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th.

Battle at Springfield, Missouri.—Death of Gen. Lyon.—A dispatch from St. Louis, published in the evening papers yesterday, announced the defeat of the National Army at Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. Lyon. The information was first received in St. Louis, by the Secessionists, on Monday evening, through a special courier from the vicinity of the battle, who rode several horses to death in his haste to be before the Government courier with the news. Gen. Fremont, however, is stated to have received his dispatches about midnight. The rebel reports announced the total rout of the National Army; but the dispatches of Gen. Fremont simply announced an engagement, with severe loss on both sides, the death of Gen. Lyon, and the retirement of the National forces towards Rollo in good order, under the command of Gen. Siegel. Still later dispatches, however, turn the National defeat into a most glorious victory, although the report of the death of Gen. Lyon is confirmed. The engagement took place on the 10th inst. The National forces, in three columns, under the command respectively of Generals Lyon, Siegel and Sturgis, made the attack at 6 o'clock in the morning, at a place nine miles southeast of Springfield. The enemy, according to the muster rolls captured on the field, numbered twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds, while our forces were but eight thousand strong, including some two thousand Home Guards. Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the engagement immediately became general. After two or three hours' severe cannonading, the execution done by Capt. Totten's artillery proved too much for the enemy, and they commenced to fall back, when the National cavalry, posted on the enemy's left, and Gen. Siegel's artillery on the right, commenced a terrific onslaught, which spread slaughter and dis-

ay in the rebel ranks. They were pursued to their camps, and shells from Totten's artillery set fire to their tents and baggage, and completely destroyed them. Gen. Lyon was killed while leading a charge at the head of his column, after having one horse shot under him. The command then devolved upon Gen. Siegel, who deemed it prudent to retire to Springfield, and subsequently to Rolla, as before stated, carrying with him a large amount of specie taken from the Springfield Bank, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.—*Times*.

More pro-slavery.—Gen. Porter, the Provost-Marshal, has issued an order forbidding the troops from taking negroes home with them. The Zouaves were taking quite a number in the direction of the North Star.

Prisoners returned.—A number of prisoners of war, taken at Bull's Run, have been released on parole of honor, promising to serve no more, during the war, and have returned home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, was last week Expelled from Nashville, by the vigilance committee, because of his refusal to resign the judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

Spies in Washington.—It is now well ascertained that the whole plan of the advance of our forces upon Manassas Junction, the deviations of the different columns, the movements designed as feints as well as for attack, were as thoroughly known to the rebel Generals as to our own. Hence they were fully prepared to receive it with an overwhelming force, and defeat was almost inevitable, as it is in nine times out of ten, in such cases.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these states, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inextinguishable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers may be restored to all its original excellence: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightysixth.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

To what god does the President desire to make supplication? Can it be that he would have us supplicate the God of the oppressed—the refuge of the poor and needy—the God of the Bible? If so, why does he make no mention of our great national sin of oppression? Why does he not proclaim the fact that the God of the oppressed, and of the Bible requires? The fast "to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free? To break every yoke?"

THURSDAY, 15th.

Further from Springfield.—The battle which took place near Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, appears to have been even more hotly contested than that of Bull Run. Viewed in a military light, it may be considered a drawn battle; but taking into consideration the great disparity of forces, it may as

well be considered a great victory for the National arms. Gen. Lyon, it seems, was led to take the initiative by apparently authentic reports that heavy reinforcements under Gen. Hardee, were on their way to join the rebel forces under McCulloch. Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only fifty-five hundred strong—the Home Guards remaining behind—and rested on the prairie during a portion of the night. About sunrise on Saturday morning, the enemy's outposts were driven in, and soon after, the action became general. The main attack was made in two columns, led by Gens. Lyon and Sturges, while Gen. Siegel had a flanking force of about a thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, on the south of the enemy's camp. During the battle, which raged from sunrise until past one o'clock in the afternoon, three distinct charges were made by the rebels upon Capt. Potter's battery, but each time they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Gen. Lyon, it appears, fell early in the day, at the head of a Kansas regiment which he was leading on a charge—its Colonel having been disabled. The enemy at last was thrown into disorder, and commenced retreating, but our forces were so badly cut up that it was not deemed prudent to pursue. Gen. Siegel lost three of his guns, but spiked them and destroyed the carriages before he left them. Our loss is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, and several hundred wounded: while that of the enemy is placed at least two thousand killed and wounded. They also lost, as before stated, all their tents and camp equipage, and about one hundred horses. Gen. Price was not killed, as stated in the first dispatches, and there appears to be some doubt about the death of McCulloch. The rebels made no attempt to follow our forces on their retirement from Springfield, and it was considered probable that Gen. Siegel would not fall back further than Lebanon, where he would await reinforcements.—[Times].

Gen. Lyon, before he was himself shot, had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No; not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Fremont has found it necessary to proclaim martial law in St. Louis, and has appointed Major McKinstry of the Army, as Provost Marshal. Major McKinstry signalized his appointment by almost immediately arresting John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointing in his place Basil Duke. It is understood that the laws of the city, and of the State will be administered without change.

Virginia.—Senator Carlile, who has just arrived from Western Virginia, states that the rebel forces under Lee had crossed Cheat River in two bodies, five thousand by the road from Staunton, and another body by the road from Lewisburg. They were within fifteen miles of Gen. Rosecrans' position, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the two roads.

The Steam tug Yankee has not been sunk, as reported.

A severe skirmish near Grafton.—Grafton, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this County were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly dispatched Capt. Dayton, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Webster to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty-four hours he came suddenly on them yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing twenty-one, and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of some of the worst characters of this County, led on by Zack Cochran, Sheriff of this County under the Letcher rule.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that since the battle of Bull Run no less than one hundred and thirty seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, or for the war. What the motives of these resignations were is of course only matter of conjecture.—*Times*.

The N. Y. Zouaves, returned to N. York, make a statement of their grievances—that they did not get the arms promised them—that they were sworn in, under threats that they would be sent home in irons—were officered from other regiments—were delayed in payment &c.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 14. Scouts returned from Charlestown, Missouri, this forenoon, report the rebels 3,000 strong, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. They are encamped at that place. It is rumored that Gen. Pillow's force, 17,000 strong, has advanced 50 miles north of New Madrid, but this lacks confirmation.—*Times*.

From Gen. Banks's column we learn that two or more regiments are in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, on the op-

posite side of the Potomac. The latest reports say that all was quiet, but that an attack was hourly expected.

FRIDAY, 16th.

A mutiny broke out in the 79th Regiment at Washington yesterday. All but 100 of them refused to obey orders, on account of disaffection arising from several causes. A detachment of cavalry and infantry, including three pieces of artillery, was sent to the camp of the Regiment, and surrounded the mutineers. They surrendered, and about seventy of the ringleaders were marched to the Guard-House, to be severely dealt with. The rest of the Regiment resumed their allegiance, and were sent over into Virginia.—*Tribune*.

RETURN OF THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.—The Rev. Dr. Cheever of the Church of the Puritans, was among the passengers by the Cunard steamship Persia, which arrived yesterday. The reverend gentleman has been absent since July, 1860, during which time he has preached and lectured in all the principle cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland. For the last few months his efforts to enlighten the British public upon the causes of the present war, and the importance of maintaining the Union of these States, have been attended with great success. He was received on his arrival, at Jersey City, by a number of his friends, who accompanied him to his residence. The Doctor will spend a week or two in the Eastern States, before resuming his pastoral duties.—*Tribune*.

The Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, yesterday completed their negotiations of one hundred and fifty million Government Loan, and Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, left for Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The Stock Markets closed steady on the Railways and State Stocks, and about 1 1/2 cent higher on Treasury Notes.

The leading rebels of Washington are running out, some going every day out of the city. The arrest of Faulkner has frightened them, and the arrest of Muir has confirmed that fright

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

THE VEIL OF LOVE.

"For now we see through a glass darkly."

1st Cor. 13th. 12.

Oh what were all the glorious light,
Of yonder sun, untempered by
The green of earth, to our frail sight,

And dazzled eye.

Oh what were skies, without a cloud
To gather up the liling'ring rays,
And weave in rainbow hues, a shroud
For dying days.

Oh what were twilight deep'nig down
Without the purple, crimson wave,
Into night's dark and awful frown.
A yawning grave.

And Oh! what were that chaos deep,
That gloomy, cold, and shadowy pall,
Without a star to guard our sleep,
When silent all.

'Tis thus, that condescending love
In mildness veils for our weak mind,
Perfections that as seen above,
Strike mortals blind.

On Sinai's holy mount, His clouds
Concealed His awful majesty
From guilty, anxious, waiting crowds
On bended knee.

Behold in Bethlehem our Lord
Take on Him frail humanity;
And with us plead with gracious word;
And weep, and pray.

That threat'ning cloud to glory turned
By bleeding victory of our Lord,
Where Sinai's rocky summit burned
Is mercy heard.

The infinite is hid in deeds
Of kindness, to our fallen race,
His terrors melt when mercy pleads
His saving grace.

The sunlight of His glory stays
A pillared guide to lead us on
Through earth's dark, wildering, unknown maze,
Till heaven is won.

The banner of our God is love.
E'en while our footsteps darkened stray,
Our faith and hope like stars above
Shall light our way.

LIZZIE WELCH.

A CHAPTER ON TIPPLING.

"We have long been of the opinion that if drunkenness was not in existence there would still be abundant reasons for abstaining from drinking intoxicating liquors of all kinds, in view of its sad effect upon the human system, even when used moderately. In confirmation of this opinion, we submit the following testimony of the leading members of medical profession. Dr. Samuel Emlin, late Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, says: 'We should not admit the popular reasoning as applicable here, that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. All use of ardent spirits (that is, as a beverage) is an abuse. They are mischievous under all circumstances.' Dr. Frank declares 'that their tendency even when used moderately, is to induce disease, premature old age, and death.' Dr. Harris states 'that the moderate use of liquor has destroyed many who were never drunk.' Dr. Mussey, of the Ohio Medical College, asks, 'does a healthy laboring man need alcohol? No more than he needs arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or opium.'

Dr. Sewell, late of the Columbian College, Washington, said, 'It may be asserted with confidence that no one who indulges habitually in the use of alcoholic drinks, whether in the form of wine or more ardent spirits, possesses a healthy stomach.' From Prof. Lee's edition of Copeland's Dictionary of Medicine, an invaluable work, we extract the following: 'There can be no doubt, however, that, as expressed by the late Dr. Gregory, an occasional excess is, upon the whole, less injurious to the constitution than the practice of taking daily, a moderate quantity of any fermented liquor or spirits.'

We might extend this to an indefinite length. The proof is conclusive and overwhelming. Let every young man who reads the above, ponder it well. In view of this startling fact, who will be so reckless of health and life, as to indulge in the use of wine, beer, or rum of any kind? Health is a blessing beyond price. Young men, do not throw it away for the temporary gratification produced by a glass of whiskey.—*Educator and Museum.*

A WIFE REPUDIATES HER TRAITOR HUSBAND.

It will be remembered that Lieutenant Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, was sent a few weeks since, by Lieut. Slemmer, to Washington, to apprise the government of the absolute necessity of supplies and reinforcements at Fort Pickens. Forgetful of all honor and duty, Lieut. Smead took Montgomery in his way northward, and having submitted his dispatches to the perusal of the rebel authorities proceeded to Washington, whither the news of his treason having anticipated him, he was not shot as he deserved to be, but simply struck from the roll of the army. The wife and children of Lieutenant Smead, with the families of several officers on duty in the South, were at Fortress Monroe. The Lieutenant hastened from Washington to obtain his family, and remove them southward, but his movements were not so rapid, but that his crime had been reported before him. When, therefore, he presented himself at the fort, he was refused admission, the officer on duty declining "to admit a traitor" within a Federal post; the only favor conceded being that he might have an interview with Mrs. Smead without the walls. That interview the unhappy miscreant is not likely to forget. Attended by a few female friends, one of whom furnished the account which we give of the scene, the lady met her husband, and in terms of scorching eloquence reproached him with his shame.

"Go home with you!" she exclaimed,—"Never! Our paths in this world are forever separate. I disown you. A coward and a traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live, I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured that I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory, as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman reentered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs. Smead, is like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and that while the latter went Southward to obtain the reward of his treason, the former, with her children, has come North, passing this city on Tuesday, and is now at Morristown, N. J.—N. Y. Times.

THE GREAT DELUSION OF INFIDELITY.

I understand that as the most dangerous, because most attractive form of modern infidelity, which, pretending to exalt the beneficence of the Deity, degrades it into a reckless infinitude of mercy, and blind obliteration of the work of sin; and which does this chiefly by dwelling on the manifold appearance of God's kindness on the face of creation. Such kindness is, indeed, everywhere and always visible, but not alone.

Wrath and threatening, are invariably mingled with love; and in the utmost solitudes of nature the existence of hell seems to me as legibly declared by a thousand spiritual utterances, as of heaven. It is well for us to dwell with thankfulness on the unfolding of the flower and the falling of the dew, and the sleep of the green fields in the sunshine; but the blasted trunk, the barren rock, the moaning of the bleak winds, the roar of the black, perilous whirlpools of the mountain streams, the solemn solitude of moors and seas, the continual fading of all beauty into darkness, and of all strength into dust, have these no language for us? We may seek to escape their teachings by reasonings touching the good which is wrought out of all evil; but it is vain sophistry. The good succeeds the evil as day succeeds the night, but so also the evil to the good. Gerizim and Ebal, birth and death, light and darkness, heaven and hell, divide the existence of man and his futurity.—Ruskin.

A LITTLE SNOW-SHOVEL.

The front yard had a thick coat of snow on, when Lewis put on his great coat and comforter, shouldered the new big snow-shovel, and went out to clear a path to the street.

The storm was over, and as the bright morning sun shone on the snow-capped twigs, rails, and posts, they sparkled with a thousand brilliants.

"See him, mother," cried Mary, who stood at the window watching Lewis, and enjoying his somersets in the snow before beginning the more serious business of shovelling.

Mary thought it was delightful; she thought everything Lewis did delightful. Lewis, in her eye, was a hero of heroes, and she never was happier than when she could do some service for him. Lewis knew it, and though he didn't mean to do any serious wrong, like too many boys with their sisters, he sometimes used his power rather harshly.

The sun, the snow, and Lewis, proved almost too tempting for the little girl. She wanted to go out too. "Is it not rather biting for a little girl who is not very well?" asked her mother. "I won't play in the snow," said Mary; "let me have Lewis' little shovel, and go out and help him." "Perhaps he doesn't want you," said her mother, quite willing to throw a hinderance in the way. Mary did not believe that, so she said, "Please do, mother." Mary had been sick, but she was better, and her mother thought maybe if her little girl was well wrapped up, the clear winter air might be good for her; shovelling, too, would help to keep her warm and glowing. So the mother put on her little red hood, cloak, mittens, and tippet, and put into her hand the small wooden shovel which Lewis had outgrown, and out Mary skipped as happy as a snow-bird.

Lewis was well along with his path; he prided himself on his path. Down she bounded to him, with the little shovel in both hands. "I come to help you, Lewis," she cried in her loving tones, at the same instant scooping up the light snow. It scattered, and flew back on the clean path. "Get out" cried Lewis hastily. "I don't want girls bothering me. They are more plague than profit." "Shan't I help you, Lewis?" asked Mary timidly. "No," answered the boy, with a boy's unthinking roughness. "You are a real bother. You are always in my way. Stand back, won't you? What are you out here for? and what business have you with my shovel? Always getting my things."

Mary stood back. Lewis took no notice of her, but kept shovelling vigorously on, as if he were working on a wager. The disappointment was almost too much for the little girl.

She slowly backed into the house, and threw herself into her mother's arms. "Lewis doesn't want me," she sobbed, and the tears ran fast and thick down her little cheeks.—Mother tried to comfort the little grieved heart.

After a while, Lewis came stamping in. Seeing where his sister was, and the tear in her eye half blurring the look

of affectionate reproach which she cast on him, "Why what's the matter with Mary?" he asked. "I'm afraid you hurt her feelings," said mother. "Our Mary is getting to be a real cry-baby," he said, marching off, but with a small twinge in his conscience. Oh, if Lewis had only known it was to be his last chance of being kind to his dear little sister, and making her happy! That night the scarlet-fever set in, and after ten days Lewis saw her no more.

A miserable boy was he. "If I had only been kind to Mary. If I'd only said, So you shall help me, Mary, and showed her how to shovel," he repeated to himself again and again and again.—"If I only had; if I only had." This is remorse, conscience biting back again.

The sight of the little shovel quite upset him. Once he took the axe to chop it up, and get it out of his sight; but he could not do it. Mary held it last in her dear little hands; and after a long, long while, when the bitterness of his sorrow was past, he loved the little shovel for her sake. Lewis is a man now, and he would part with everything he owns, rather than that; and many a tear he still sheds over it.—*Child's Paper.*

THE POWER OF "THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

The following anecdote was once related by Wendell Phillips: "A dark-colored man once went to Portland, Maine, and attended church. He went into a good pew, when the next neighbor to the man who owned it said: 'What do you put a nigger into your pew for?' 'Nigger! he's no nigger; he's a Haytian.' 'Can't help that; he's black as the ace of spades.'

"Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine." "Can't help that: I tell you, he's black." "But he is worth a million of dollars." "Is he though?—INTRODUCE ME!"

What if the slaves of the Cotton States should become the owners of the plantations, and wield the sceptre of king Cotton? What if France and England should "recognize" the new "Confederate" black Republic? What if our Government should be compelled to recognize them? Would it be long after this, before our Northern Cotton lords would be saying—"INTRODUCE ME"?

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